# GDST Activities for Implementing Traceability Systems for Fish and Fishery Products (Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability)

14th July 2026

GLOBAL DIALOGUE on Seafood Traceability

# Presentation Agenda

- Brief introduction to Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability (GDST)
- Market & investor support for GDST
- Level setting – what is traceability & brief history
- Digitization
  - Benefits
  - Interoperability – benefits of different approaches
- The GDST Standard
- Digital Transformation journey – Industry & Governments
- Government engagement
- Non-seafood commodities – cross commodity scaling
- Global trends & regulatory pillars
- GDST knowledge resources – GDST tools & tests
- Breakout group questions & feedback
- Questions & Answers

# GDST Today

134 partners of which 5 seafood certification standard owners, 32 software solutions and 20 NGOs are partners

Est. 2017 and transitioned to industry not for profit foundation in 2022 for legacy public benefit

Launching modular standard on 1st September 2026 to allow soy, palm, rice and other components of aquafeed to be developed (independent of that purpose beef & leather module already underway)

Established capability test to demonstrate software solution compliance with standard – 15 capable solutions and 170+ solutions in some stage of engagement

Working with 12+ governments including Indonesia, EU member states, USA, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, Mexico

Support from FAO, UN Global Compact and UN Transparency Protocol

Whilst traceability is in the name – it is about digital interoperable data exchange enabling traceability & transparency

A complete view of GDST partners is available on www.thegdst.org

# Adoption

*'Interoperability using the GDST standard will be the most meaningful change to traceability to date, and I cannot emphasize enough how essential this is for our entire industry.' Steve Philips , Wegmans Food Markets*

# 3rd Party Certification Standard Holders in Support of the Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability (GDST)

**A Call to Action: (link)**

We, the undersigned certification standard holders, encourage all our certificate holders and partners to explore **the GDST journey** by:

- **Learning about the GDST** and the benefits interoperable digital data exchange and traceability can provide your business.
- **Mapping your supply chains** to understand data flows and traceability gaps;
- **Assessing the software and hardware systems** currently used to manage traceability and certification information; and
- **Encouraging your technology providers** to collaborate with the GDST and pursue **GDST-verified capability**, ensuring that their systems can exchange standardized digital traceability data.

**Signatories of Call to Action:**

Marine Stewardship Council – Traceability Enhancement Project

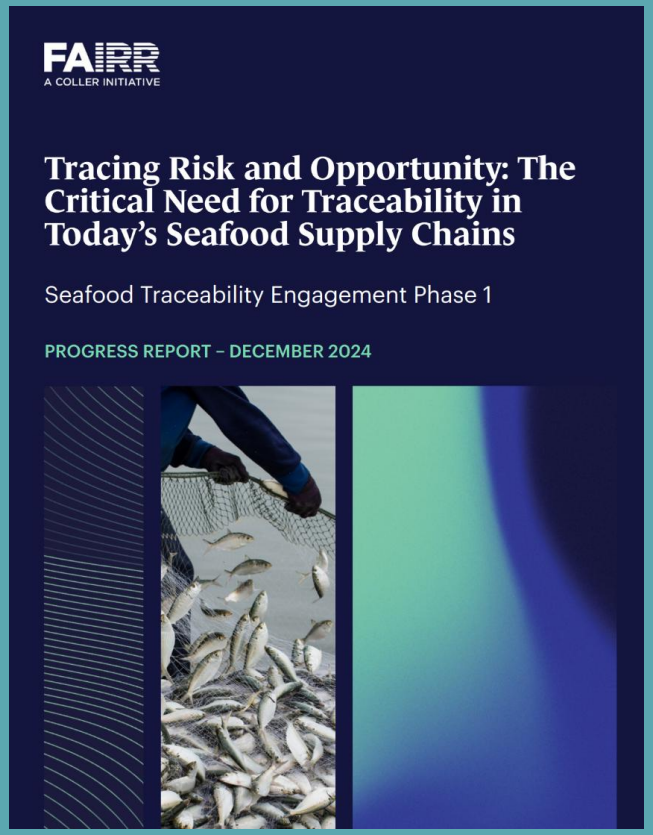
Global Seafood Alliance – Prism Platform

MarinTrust – chain of custody standard development and traceability data

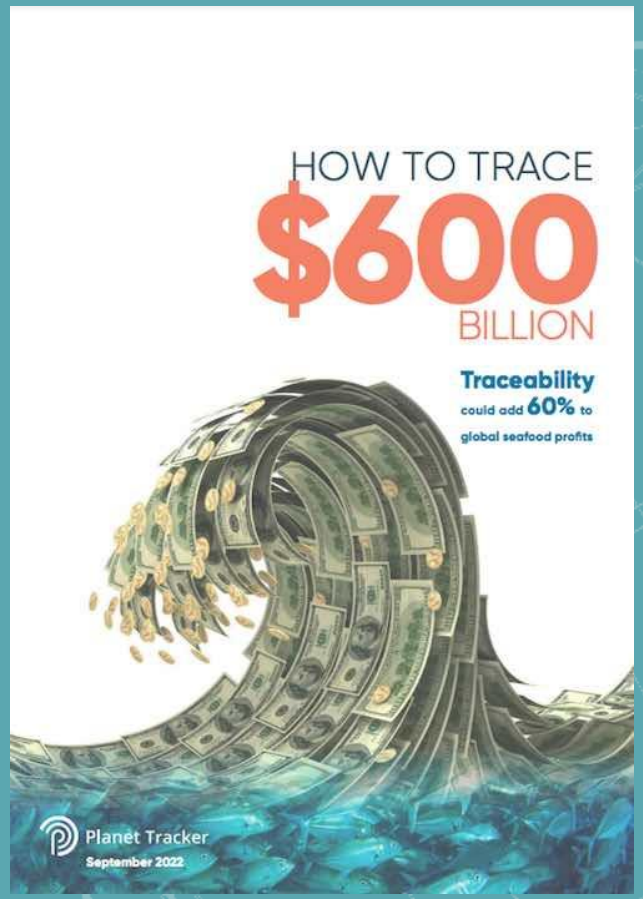
Aquaculture Stewardship Council - TraceASC

Published Feb 2026

# FAIRR & Planet Tracker Reports




FAIRR report link




Planet Tracker report link

# Reasons why finance and investors are interested

- FAIRR represents 45 investors in seafood with $9.66 trillion in assets
- Allows companies to manage risk
- Obtain full insight – lack of complete data informing decisions
- Leads to bottom line profitability
- Enables investment in supply chains as weaknesses/ risks known
- Drives supply chain resilience
- Facilitates corporate commitments to be implemented
- Provides data to inform investment in supply chain source sustainability

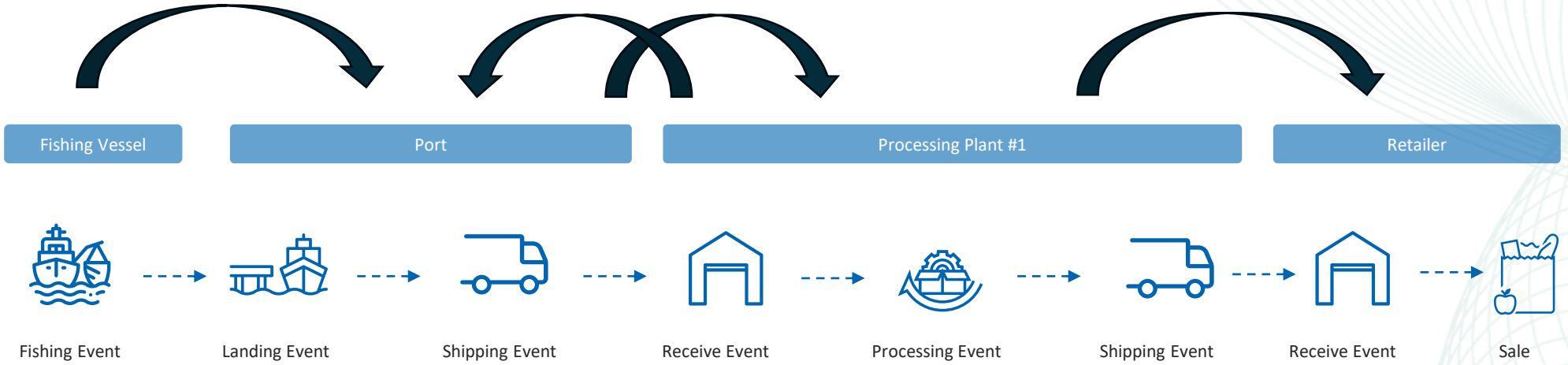
# Bringing Food Safety Traceability into a Digital World

**GDST Vision:** *A world where universally adopted, digital traceability promotes trust in fishery and aquaculture supply chains*.

**GDST Mission**: *To champion and advance the standardization, adoption, and implementation of interoperable, digital traceability through global collaboration, dialogue, and practical tools.*

# The Key challenge is not LACK of Data …

.. the key challenge is how we effectively share data on critical events through the supply chain with inconsistent language & data formats … and then addressing data (In)completeness

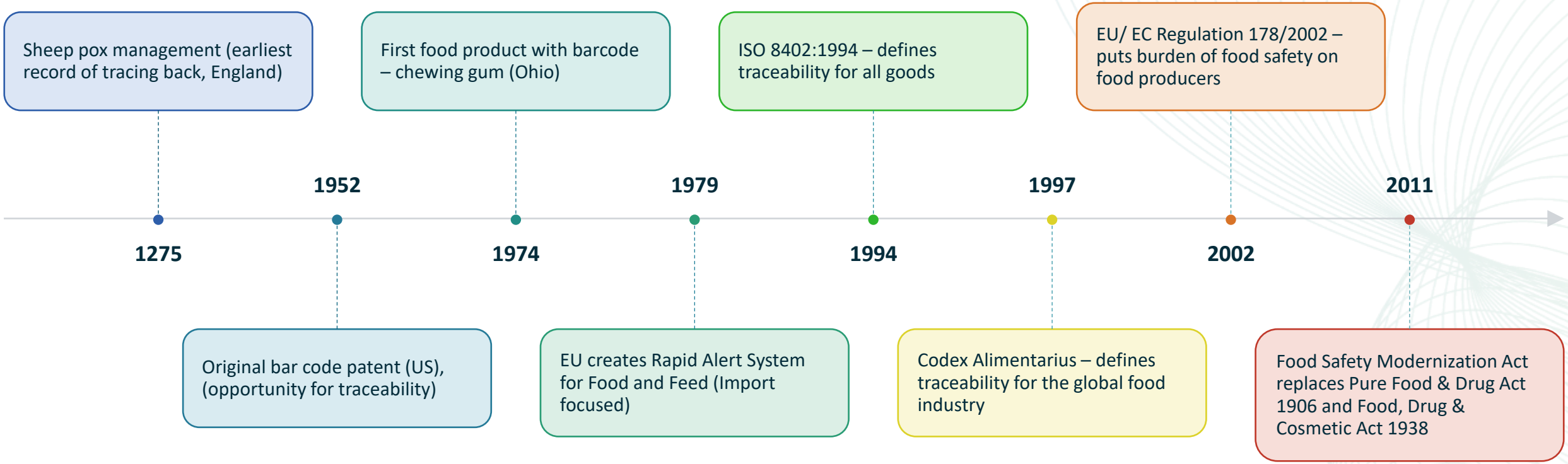



**A shared Industry vision on traceability data exchange through cross sector collaboration is key.**

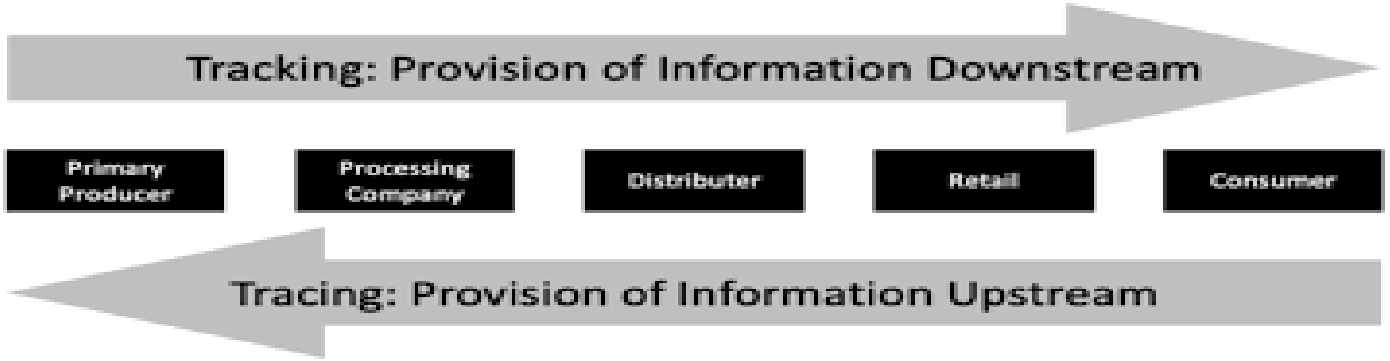
# Level-Setting What Traceability Is (and Isn’t)

GLOBAL DIALOGUE on Seafood Traceability

# Brief History of Food Traceability



# Tracking, Tracing & Event Based Traceability




- **Event-based traceability** breaks down complex supply chains into a series of events – like harvesting, shipping, or receiving – that are common to all commodities. The practice of recording data at each of those events as a product moves through its supply chain is known as event-based traceability.

- **Critical Tracking Event (CTEs)** are events in a supply chain where data capture is necessary to maintain traceability; these are usually critical points of transfer or transformation. The entity that performs each event is the entity responsible for capturing the data associated with the event -> ***THE WHERE***

- **Key Data Elements (KDEs)** are the data elements that must be captured at each CTE to successfully trace a product and/or its ingredients through the supply chain -> ***THE WHAT***

- A shared approach to traceability practices reduces repetitive data collection, improves data reliability, and makes traceability more affordable and accessible to all stakeholders.

# Motivations for Food Traceability

**Consumers:** their safety needs in terms of health and well-being, their expectations in terms of information about the food they are eating.

**Consumer expectations may include:** expiration date, product composition, geographical origin, ideology (health, body image, nutrition), allergic reaction

**Food professionals:** risk management, crisis management (recall), define limits of liability, a tool to establish a relationship of trust with consumers.

**Authorities:** A means of risk prevention, method of localization and expertise in case of food crises.

**Food companies:** To ensure continuity in the supplier's traceability chain to consumers and vice versa by optimizing and streamlining the physical flow of goods and information

# Building Blocks For Effective Traceability - CTEs & KDEs

- **Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)** - Point in a supply chain where data capture is necessary to maintain traceability.

- **Key Data Elements (KDEs)** are the data that must be captured at each CTE to trace a product through the supply chain

Event based traceability came from pharmaceutical industry & adopted by FAO in 2012

# We Are Using “Traceability” to Mean Different Things

One of the biggest challenges in seafood traceability today is that we are using the word ‘traceability’ to describe very different types of data.

- Retailers are asking for more than traceability
- Regulations require different data
- Industry uses one word for all of it
- NGOs conflate traceability & transparency

This results in:

- Confusion
- Duplication
- Inefficiency
- Frustration

# Not All Data is Traceability Data

| Data | Type |
| --- | --- |
| Vessel Name | Traceability |
| Species | Traceability |
| Catch Area | Traceability |
| Certification Status | Assurance |
| Carbon Emissions | Assurance |
| Gear Type | Compliance |

# Digitization Adds Complexity, Threat & Opportunity

- Digitization is
  - Data captured electronically
  - Stored in systems
  - Easier to manage internally

- Not all digital data is usable
  - Spreadsheets
  - PDFs
  - Emails
- Not structured
- Not easily shared or interoperable

*But standardised digital data brings threats by identifying gaps, inconsistencies & highlights unknowns*

Traceability in a food safety context means 1 up, 1 down ….
Modern traceability requires data that can be shared and used across systems – irrespective of need or meaning
*Catch documentation schemes are a part of end-to-end product traceability*

# Global Trend: Enhanced Traceability & Transparency in Seafood Supply Chains

- **IUU regulations:** Import control schemes (EU, US) require catch documentation and traceability to combat illegal fishing, which accounts for ~20% of global catch
- **EU IUU Regulation (1005/2008):** Requires a catch certificate for all wild-caught seafood imported into the EU, ensuring legality from vessel to border.
- **EU CATCH System (2026 Update):** Effective January 10, 2026, the EU requires mandatory use of the IT tool CATCH for digital, paperless submission of catch certificates to combat illegal fishing.
- **Revised Fisheries Control System (2023/2842):** Mandates full digital traceability "from net to plate" for fresh and frozen products, with extensions to processed products (e.g., canned fish) planned by 2029.
- **UK Fish Export Service (FES) & Post-Brexit Rules:** From Jan 8, 2026, the UK requires new, updated, and digitized IUU documentation for all seafood exports to the EU.

- **United States (USA)**
- **Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP):** A risk-based program requiring importers to report key data elements (KDEs) at the point of entry regarding the harvest and chain of custody for certain priority seafood species.
- **FDA FSMA 204 (Food Safety Modernization Act):** A new traceability rule requiring businesses to maintain specific tracking data throughout the supply chain, with compliance required by January 20, 2026.
- **Labour regulations:** Growing scrutiny on forced labour and human rights abuses at sea is pushing traceability as a due diligence tool
- **EU CSDDD:** Expands mandatory corporate due diligence across supply chains, requiring companies to identify and mitigate environmental and human rights risks
- **Japan's Act on Ensuring the Proper Distribution of Domestically Produced Fish (2020/2022):** Japan implemented a catch certificate scheme for specific species (e.g., Squid, Mackerel, Sardine) to strengthen import controls, modelling it on the EU system

**Overall trend:** Convergence toward digitised, standardised, end-to-end traceability systems driven by regulators, investors, and markets

# Digitization

Digitization can transform how businesses and governments manage data, enabling efficient sharing and advanced analysis.

However, without carefully considering how it integrates across systems, it can create more issues with data, leading to increased costs, time, and effort.

# Benefits of Digitization

## Production

- Automates data collection processes, reducing errors and saving time.
- Provides transparent records for buyers and regulators, opening access to markets.

## Regulatory, Logistics, and Exports

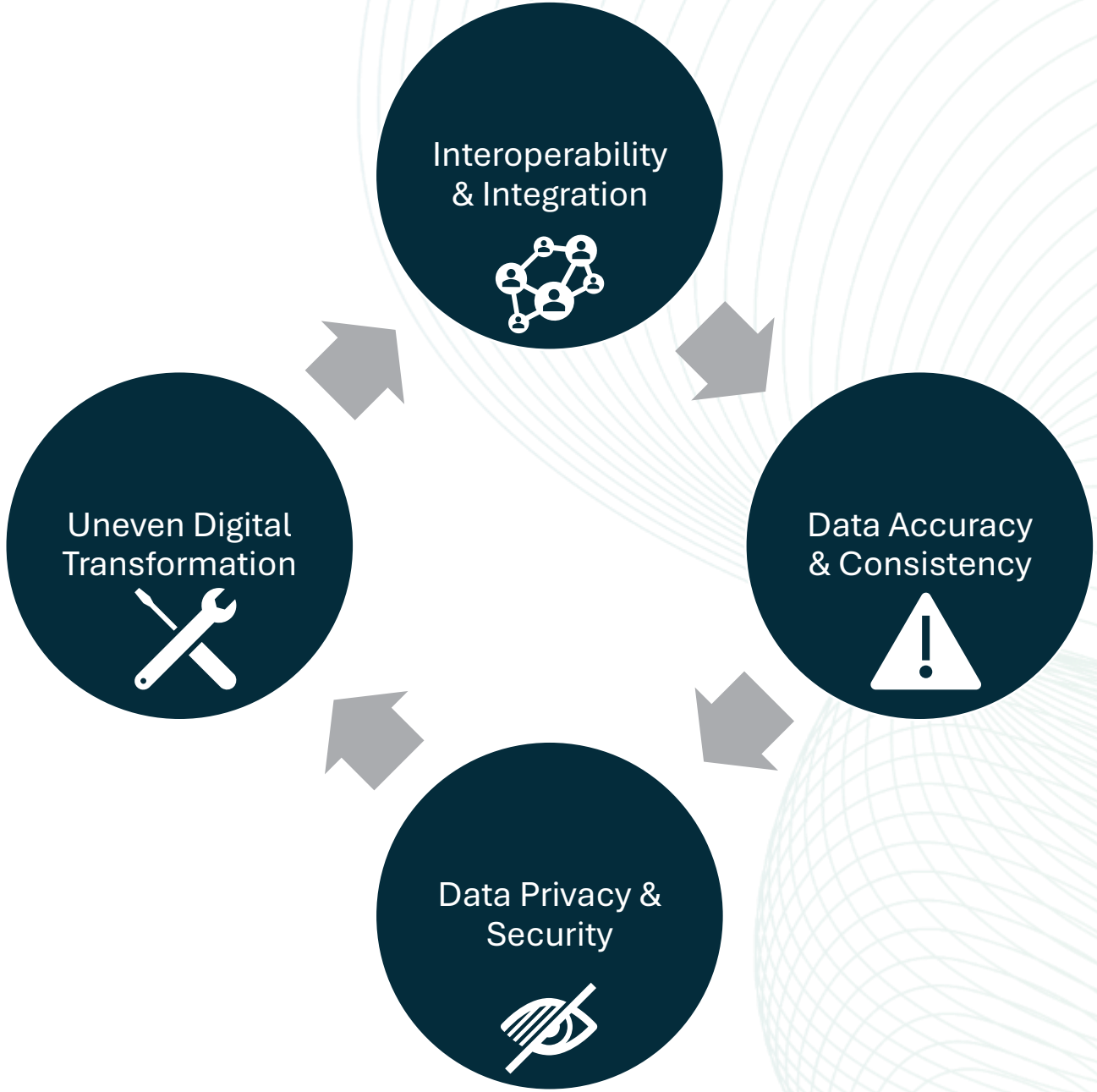
- Enables tracking of product origins and conditions throughout the supply chain.
- Integrates data from multiple supply chain entities for more efficient supply chain management.

## IT and Tech Providers

- Facilitates the development of interoperable systems that cater to multiple clients.
- Digitization creates demand for innovative tools and platforms, driving business opportunities.

# Barriers to Digitization

While addressing challenges like data accuracy and privacy is important, the true key to successful digitization is **ensuring data is accessible, actionable, and interoperable for all stakeholders.**

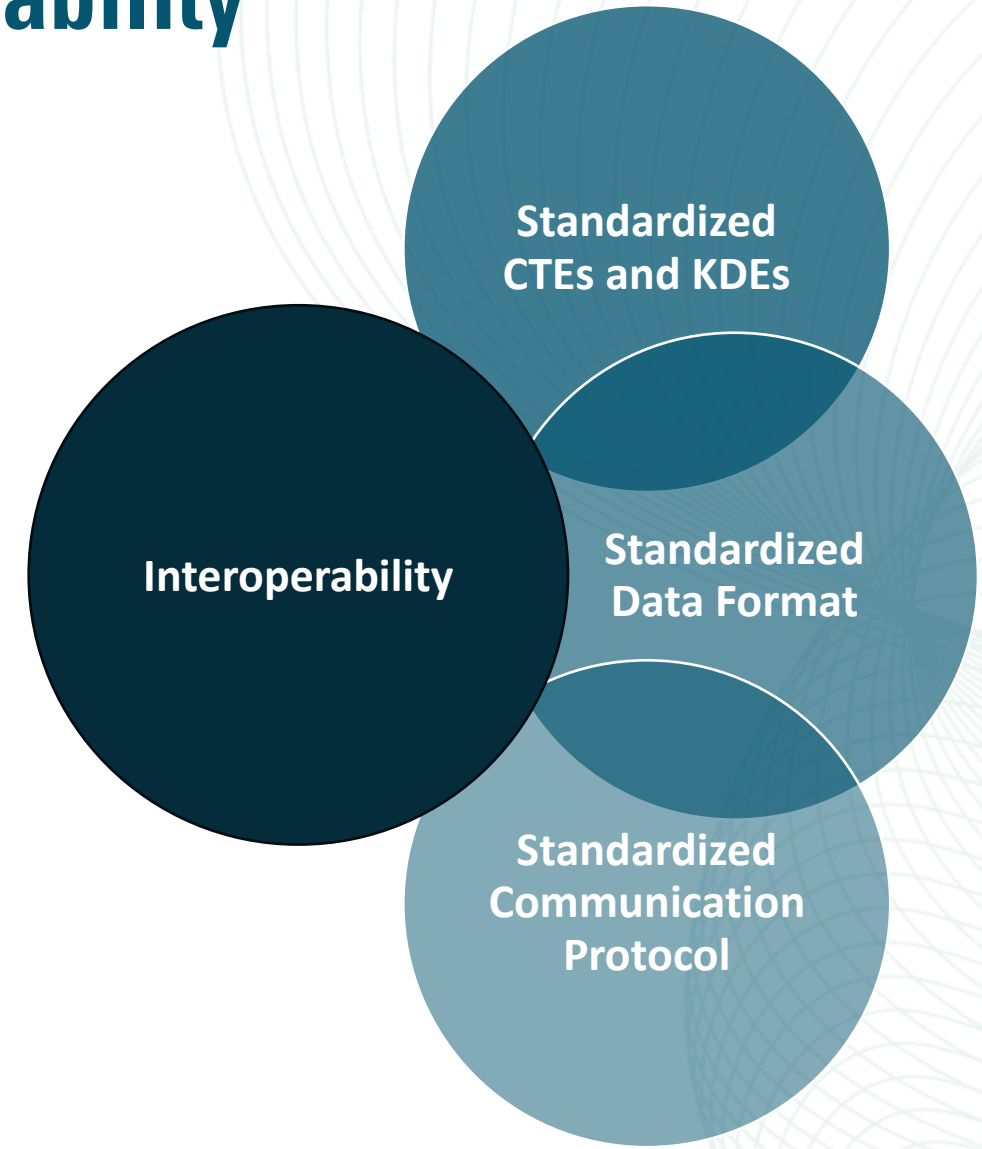


# … But we need digital interoperability

**Interoperability** is the ability of software systems to exchange and interpret data without the need for human intervention.

When technology solutions follow a common approach to data collection, formatting, and exchange it allows companies to choose the technology solution that makes business sense for them.

**Digital** can be email, PDF, spreadsheet & photograph – without a standard with which to define them they are not interoperable



# Approaches to Interoperability

**Single System Approach**

Beneficial for supply chain owners; burdensome for everyone else.

**Customization**

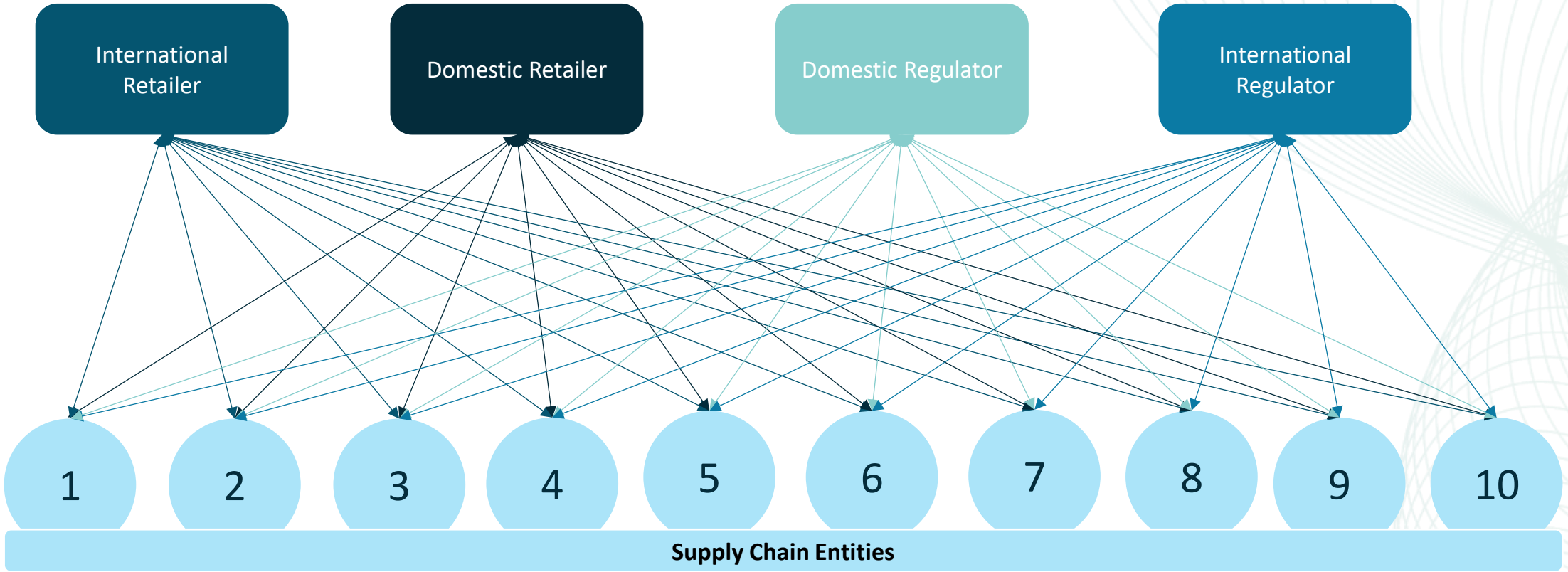
Feasible for small groups, but not scalable.

**Standardization**

Necessary for global interoperability

# Single System Approach

The single system approach simplifies data exchange for supply chain owners but creates issues like higher costs from multiple software licenses, limited usability for  upstream companies, inefficiencies when primary suppliers input data for unwilling secondary suppliers, and a lack of scalability for broader supply chain needs.

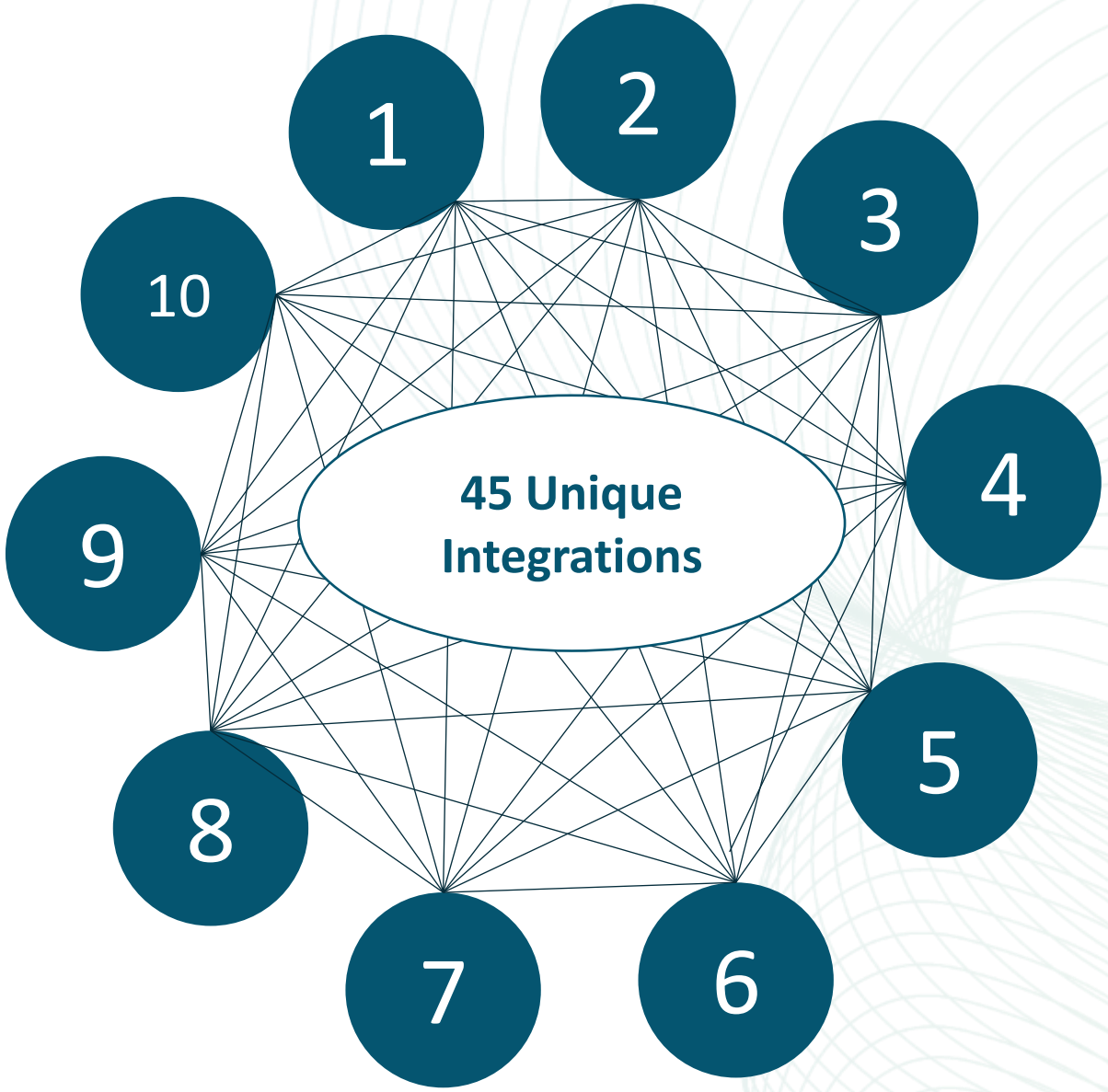


# Customization

Customization refers to adapting software systems to enable data exchange. This often involves creating custom connections to ensure different systems can communicate data effectively.

While this approach allows for highly specific solutions, it requires significant investment in both initial development and ongoing maintenance to ensure compatibility as systems evolve.

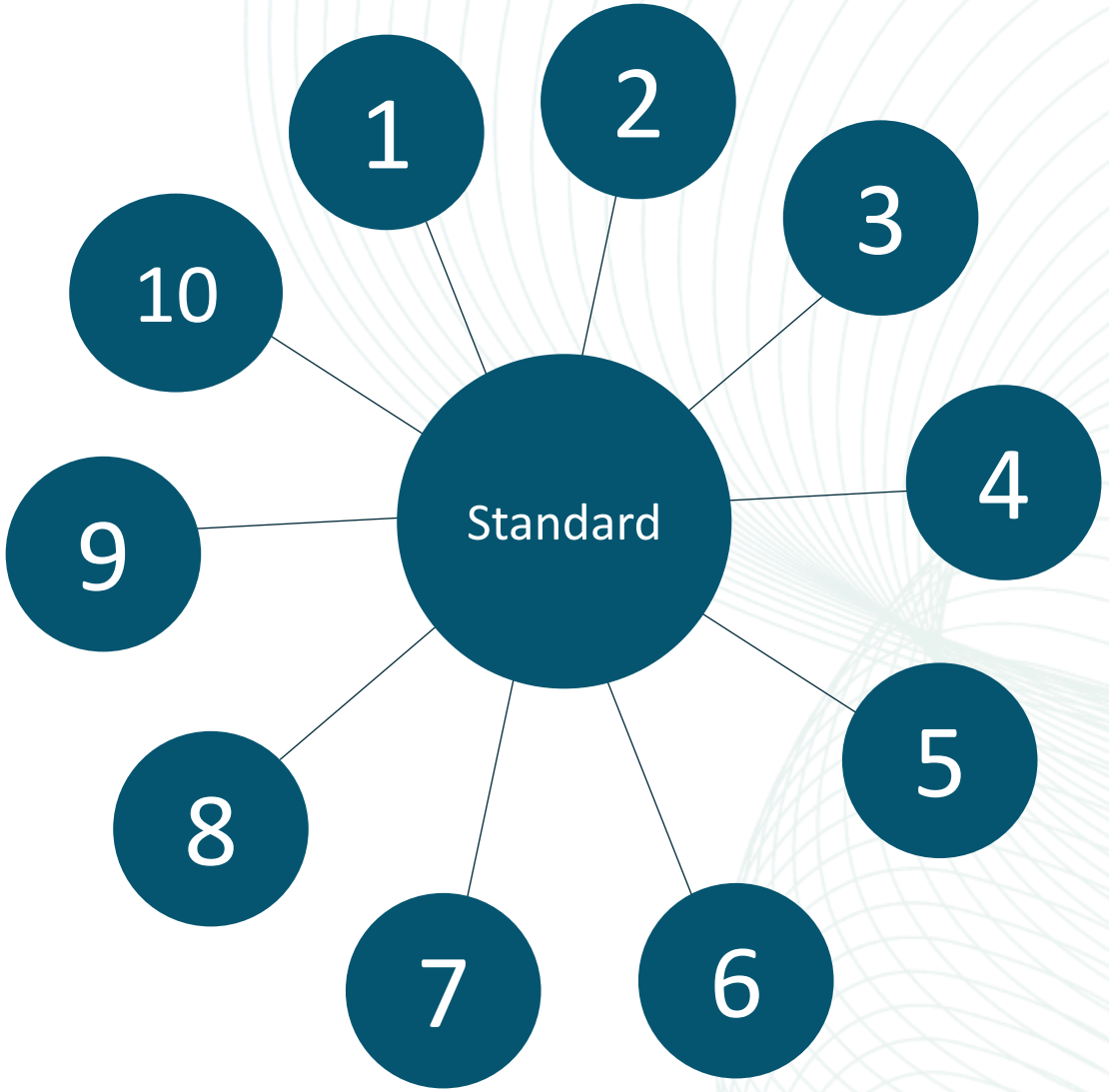
This is not possible in industries like seafood because, for example, **10 companies using different systems would require 45 unique integrations**, creating significant complexity and expense at scale.



# Standardization

Standardization **establishes a uniform framework for data exchange**, enabling the development of **scalable tools and open-source resources** and supports seamless communication between systems.

When everyone follows the same standard, **any system adhering to it will be interoperable with any other**, reducing barriers and simplifying integration.

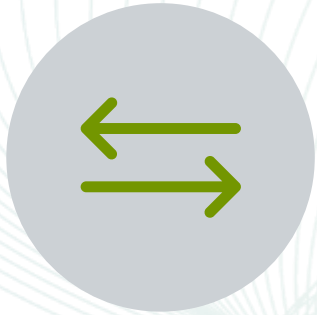


# The GDST traceability standard defines:

***WHAT* DATA SHOULD BE COLLECTED**

***WHEN* THAT DATA SHOULD BE COLLECTED**

***HOW* DATA SHOULD BE FORMATTED**



***HOW* DATA SHOULD BE SHARED**

We **do not** define **what solution** you use, **what data architecture** is used, **how you** decide to **send, receive** and **share data** or indeed **which data** you choose to collect – we solely create the **scalable global standard**

# GDST CTEs & KDEs (wild capture)

GLOBAL DIALOGUE on Seafood Traceability

## Fishing

### Who
- Vessel name
- Vessel registration
- Unique vessel identification
- Public vessel registry hyperlink
- Vessel flag
- Satellite vessel tracking authority
- Product Ownership
- Information Provider
-

### What
- Species
- Product form
- Item/SKU/UPC/GTIN
- Linking KDE (batch, lot, or serial number)
- Weight or quantity
- Unit of measure

### Where
- Availability of catch coordinates
- Catch area
- FIP
- Event Read Point (Geo Location)

### When
- Vessel trip dates
- Dates of capture
- Event ID
- Event Date, Time and Time Zone

### IUU Specific
- Gear type
- Production method
- Fishing authorization
- Harvest certification
- Existence of human welfare policy
- Human welfare policy standards

## On Vessel Processing

### Who
- Vessel name
- Vessel registration
- Unique vessel identification
- Public vessel registry hyperlink
- Vessel flag
- Product Ownership
- Information Provider

### What
- Species
- Product form
- Item/SKU/UPC/GTIN
- Linking KDE (batch, lot, or serial number)
- Weight or quantity
- Unit of measure

### Where
- Product Origin
- Event Read Point (Geo Location)

### When
- Expiration/Production Date
- Event ID
- Event Date, Time and Time Zone

### IUU Specific
- Chain of Custody Certification
- Existence of Human Welfare Policy
- Human Welfare Policy Standards

## Transshipment

### Who
- Transshipment Vessel Name
- Transshipment Vessel Unique Vessel ID
- Transshipment Vessel Registration
- Transshipment Vessel Flag
- Product Ownership
- Information Provider

### What
- Species
- Product form
- Item/SKU/UPC/GTIN
- Linking KDE (batch, lot, or serial number)
- Weight or quantity
- Unit of measure

### Where
- Transshipment Location
- Event Read Point (Geo Location)

### When
- Dates of Transshipment
- Event ID
- Event Date, Time and Time Zone

### IUU Specific
- Chain of Custody Certification
- Transshipment Authorization
- Existence of Human Welfare Policy
- Human Welfare Policy Standards

## Landing

### Who
- Product Ownership
- Information Provider

### What
- Species
- Product form
- Item/SKU/UPC/GTIN
- Linking KDE (batch, lot, or serial number)
- Weight or quantity
- Unit of measure

### Where
- Landing Location
- Event Read Point (Geo Location)

### When
- Dates of Landing
- Event ID
- Event Date, Time and Time Zone

### IUU Specific
- Landing Authorization
- Existence of Human Welfare Policy
- Human Welfare Policy Standards

## Aggregation/ Disaggregation

### Who
- Product Ownership
- Information Provider

### What
- Species
- Product form
- Item/SKU/UPC/GTIN
- Linking KDE (batch, lot, or serial number)
- Weight or quantity
- Unit of measure

### Where
- Event Read Point (Geo Location)

### When
- Event ID
- Event Date, Time and Time Zone

### IUU Specific
- Chain of Custody Certification

## Shipping/Receiving

### Who
- Product Ownership
- Information Provider

### What
- Species
- Product form
- Item/SKU/UPC/GTIN
- Linking KDE (batch, lot, or serial number)
- Weight or quantity
- Unit of measure

### Where
- Event Read Point (Geo Location)
- Source Location
- Destination Location

### When
- Event ID
- Event Date, Time and Time Zone

### IUU Specific
- Chain of Custody Certification

## Processing

### Who
- Product Ownership
- Information Provider

### What
- Species
- Product form
- Item/SKU/UPC/GTIN
- Linking KDE (batch, lot, or serial number)
- Weight or quantity
- Unit of measure

### Where
- Product Origin
- Event Read Point (Geo Location)

### When
- Expiration or Production Date
- Event ID
- Event Date, Time and Time Zone

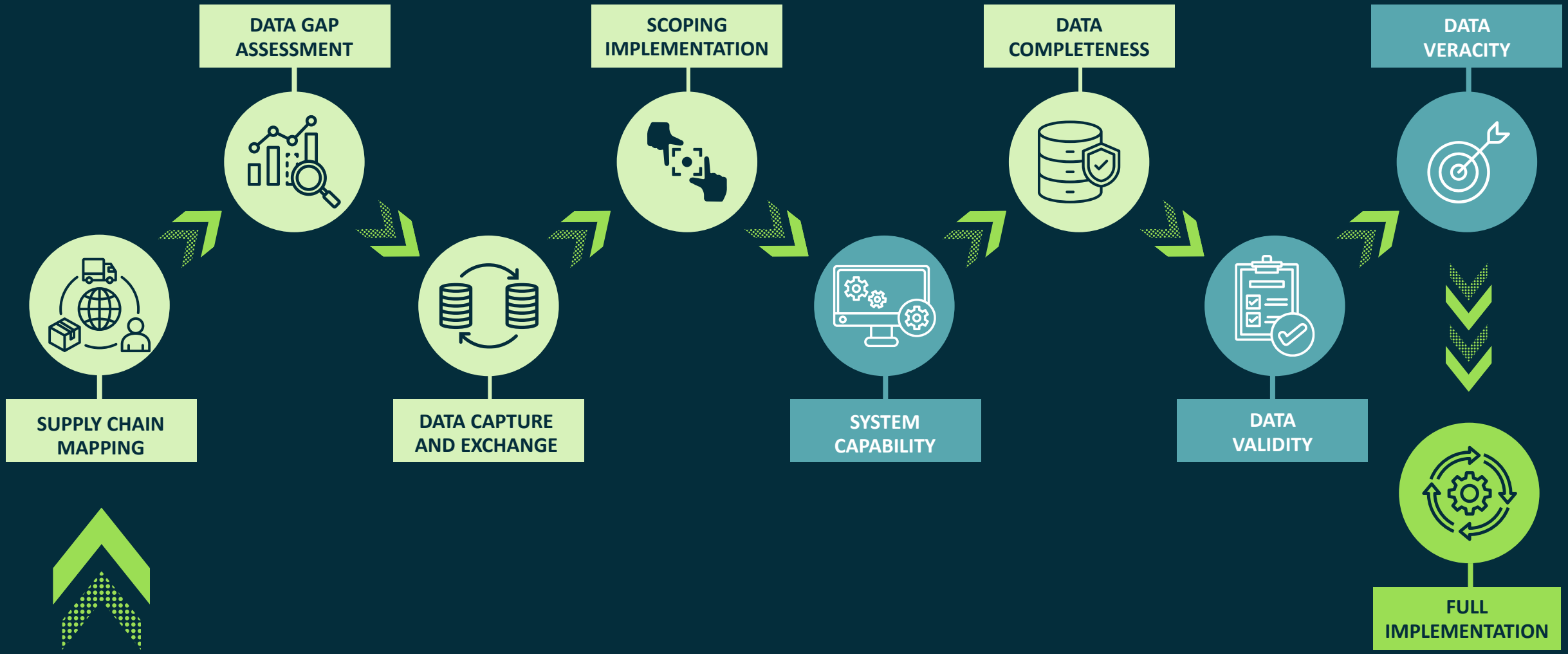
### IUU Specific
- Chain of Custody Certification
- Existence of Human Welfare Policy
- Human Welfare Policy Standards

# GDST Dialogue creates a Modular Standard Framework

# THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION JOURNEY INDUSTRY

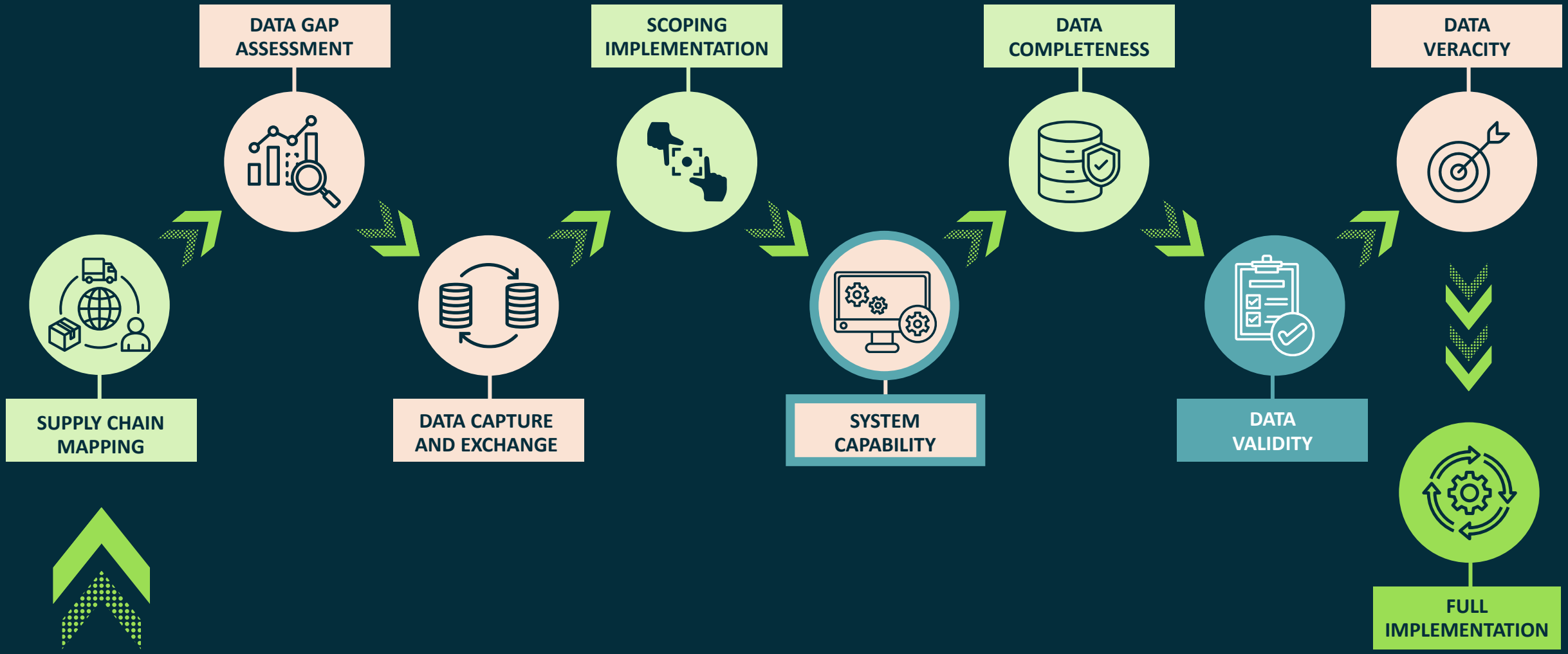
INDUSTRY LEAD

GDST LEAD



# THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION JOURNEY **GOVERNMENTS**

INDUSTRY LEAD
GDST LEAD
GOVERNMENT LEAD
GOVERNMENT & GDST LEAD



# FAO journey & support for GDST

2017, Seafood traceability for fisheries compliance: catch documentation schemes – report here – key words: catch composition, fish products, food inspection, fish processing, capture fisheries, traceability, standardization, KDEs

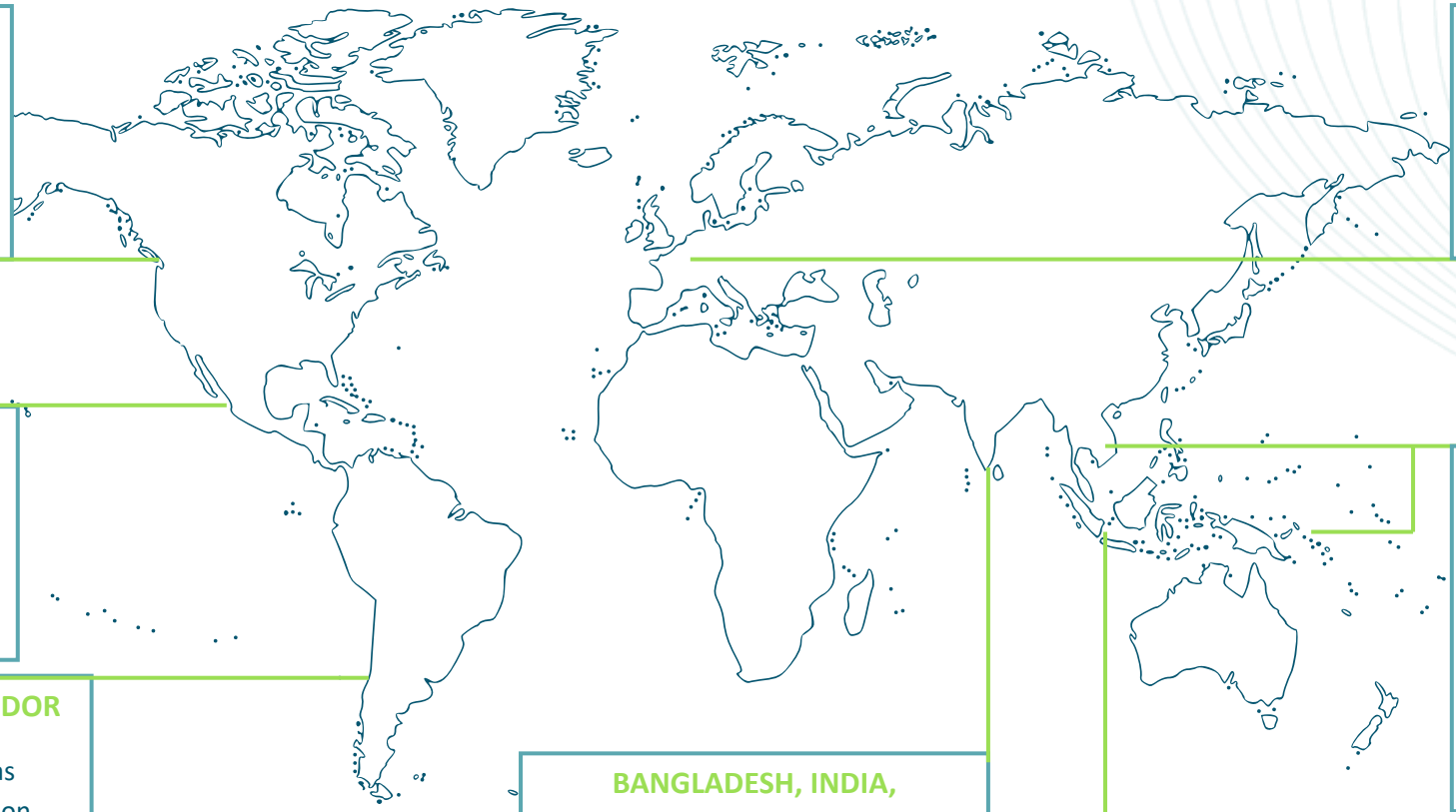
2022, Understanding and implementing catch documentation schemes – report here – key words: marine fisheries, illegal practices, fishing methods, documentation, tracking, fishing vessels, fishery management, KDEs, GDST

2023, Advancing end-to-end traceability: Critical tracking events and key data elements along capture fisheries and aquaculture value chain – report here – key words: capture fisheries, fisheries value chains, aquaculture production, traceability, KDEs/ CTEs, GDST

2024, FAO's State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) – report here – key words: fish trade, sustainable fisheries, sustainable aquaculture, fishery management, value chains, KDEs/ CTEs, GDST

GLOBAL DIALOGUE on Seafood Traceability

# GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT AND POLICY INFLUENCE



### UNITED STATES

GDST engagement focused on interoperability with existing traceability and import control systems.

### EUROPEAN UNION

GDST identified as best practice within the revised Fisheries Control Regulation (10 January 2026).

### MEXICO

On the pathway to use GDST as a reference framework, following the same pathway as Indonesia.

### CHILE, PERU AND ECUDOR

GDST engagement has supported discussions on harmonising digital traceability.

### BANGLADESH, INDIA, MALDIVES AND SRI LANKA

GDST is increasingly referenced in policy frameworks.

### THAILAND, VIETNAM PNG, SOLOMON ISLANDS

GDST has supported government and industry discussions on the transition towards standardised digital data exchange.

### INDONESIA

STELINA verified as GDST-capable in October 2025.

# Indonesia Leading the Way in GDST Standard Adoption

16th January 2025

Indonesia has taken a groundbreaking step by upgrading its national seafood traceability system, Stelina, to be compatible with the Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability (GDST) Standard. This makes Indonesia, one of the largest global seafood exporters, the first country to align a government-led system with international standards that ensure its seafood products meet the highest global traceability and sustainability requirements.

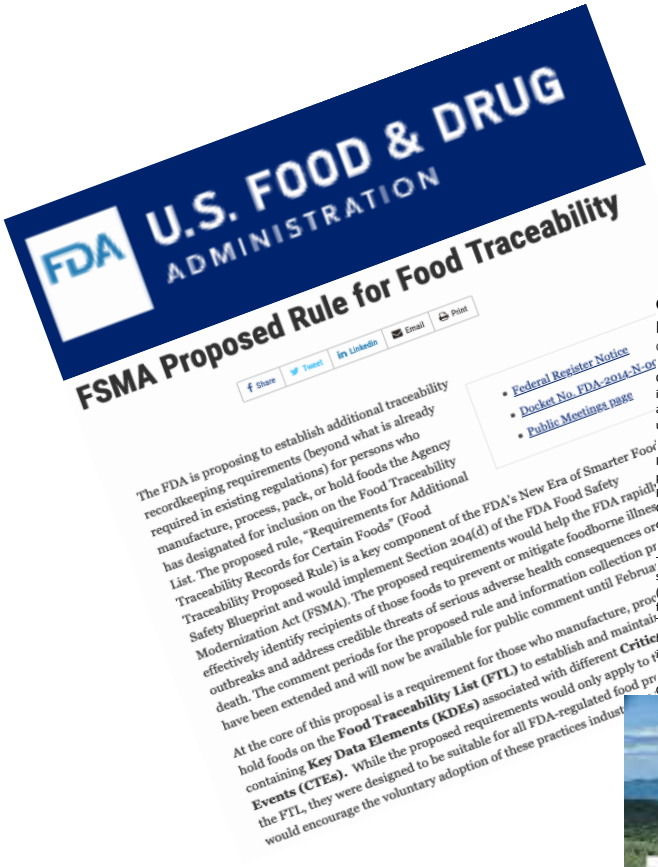
Indonesia's Stelina traceability system tracks seafood throughout its journey—from fishing boats to the final market—by capturing essential data about its origin, handling, and legality. This interoperable traceability—the ability for different systems to communicate and exchange data seamlessly— is crucial for combating illegal fishing, protecting marine ecosystems, and meeting the demands of global markets.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), has emphasized the importance of standardized traceability systems in ensuring sustainable fisheries and fair trade in its State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture report. By upgrading Stelina to align with the GDST Standard, Indonesia can now enable seamless data sharing between seafood businesses and government, ensuring seafood products are both sustainable and compliant with international trade standards around sustainability and safety. This provides greater reassurance to markets in the United States and Europe, where policy requirements and consumer demand are driving the need for full product traceability. The U.S. especially is a top importer, purchasing $889.39 million of Indonesian seafood products in the first half of 2024 alone, accounting for 38% of Indonesia's total seafood exports.

This achievement reflects Indonesia's global leadership in adopting cutting-edge technology to support responsible fisheries management, working alongside influential stakeholders in the country's seafood industry like the Indonesian Pole & Line and Handline Fisheries Association (AP2HI). It also highlights the growing recognition of the GDST Standard as a bridge between industry practices and government policies.


# Applicability of GDST with Global Regulatory Initiatives

## Major new regulations are creating strong requirements for digital, lot-based traceability




FSMA Law Section 204

Canadian "boat to plate" ministerial level consultations

**Government of Canada Launches Consultation on Boat-to-Plate Traceability For Fish and Seafood Products**

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Seafood August 17, 2021

OTTAWA, ON – The Government of Canada is working in collaboration with Canada's seafood industry to ensure they remain competitive in the global marketplace and to protect consumers and fisheries by preventing seafood fraud and taking action to stop illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

In support of the December 2019 mandate commitment to develop a boat-to-plate traceability program that will help Canadian fishers better market their high-quality products, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), along with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, is launching a consultation on a discussion paper that will inform the development of proposals to enhance boat-to-plate traceability of fish and seafood in Canada.

The discussion paper was developed after engaging with various stakeholders in the fish and seafood sector, including industry, Indigenous organizations, non-government organizations (NGOs), academia and other levels of government. The Government of Canada is now seeking feedback on this discussion paper from a broad range of stakeholders, including consumers. This consultation is an opportunity to review the traceability systems currently in place and to help understand how these may be further developed to better respond to stakeholder's, including consumer and industry, needs.

Canadians and interested stakeholders are invited to share their views on 3 key themes

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 30.5.2018
COM(2018) 368 final

2018/0193 (COD)

Proposal for a

**REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, and amending Council Regulations (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1005/2008, and Regulation (EU) No 2016/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards fisheries control**

{SEC(2018) 267 final} - {SWD(2018) 279 final} - {SWD(2018) 280 final}

EU Fisheries Control Regulation



Revision of Japanese anti-IUU regulations

# Non-seafood commodities

UN Global Compact sponsored initiative – Better Food Future

Interest from:

- Apparel
- Leather
- Beef
- Dairy
- Soy
- Palm
- Shea butter
- Durian

.... But why not any commodity that you want?



*"Fast food & fashionistas, take note! Traceability standards from the seafood industry are the ultimate 'cheat code' for beef & leather supply chains."* *Danielle Nierenberg, Food Tank*

# Non-Seafood Expansion

## Global Traceability Framework for Beef and Leather

- Primary Use Case: Traceability to identify deforestation in cattle supply chains.
- Progress: Draft Traceability Standard and resources developed (aligned with GDST); Beef and leather stakeholders engaged.

# UN Transparency Protocol

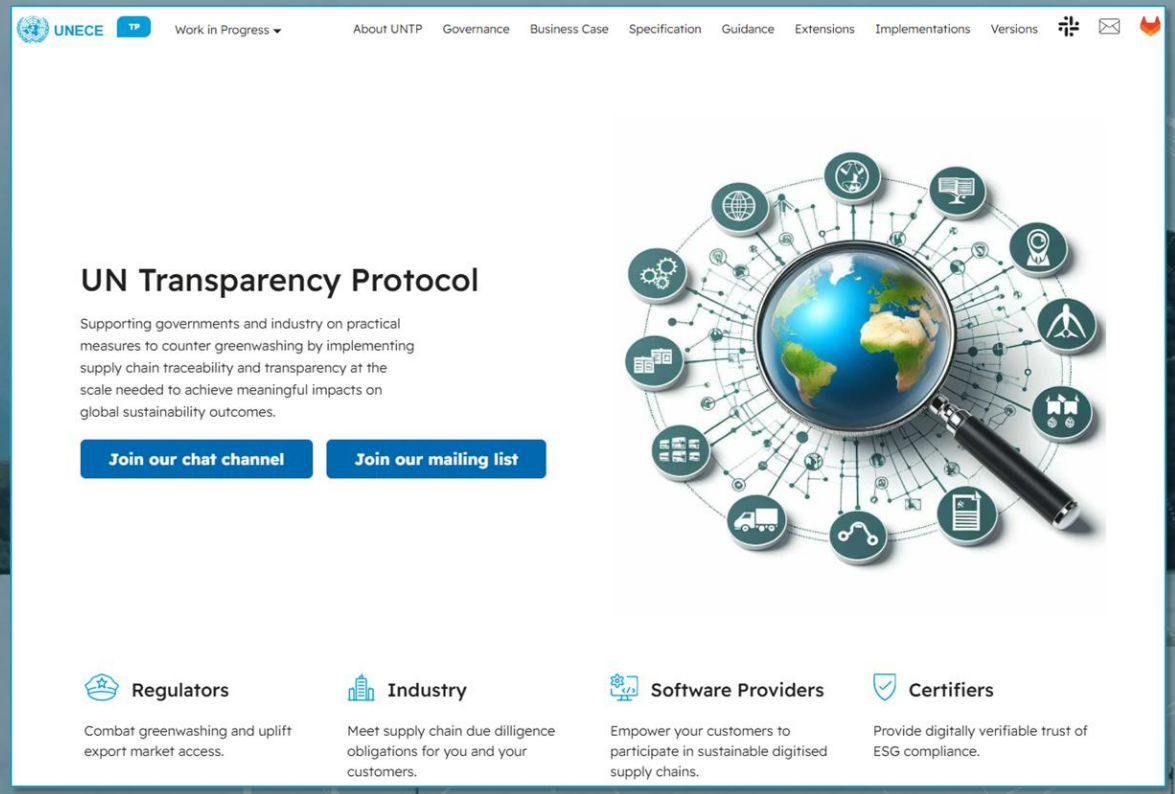
Established 2019 to deliver digital transparency for ESG reporting ~ link with DG Environment and EU Green Deal

Initially focused on textiles and collaborated on UN FLUX development

UN TP exploring Agri-foods and via beef came across GDST

Planning to launch Community Activation Programme for seafood with with GDST leading Oceans module

Aligning UN TP 1.0 with GDST v2.0 and collaborate to replicate GDST approach in other commodities




GLOBAL DIALOGUE on Seafood Traceability

# Cross–cutting Global Trends relevant to GDST

**Trend 1 – Digital Traceability Becomes Mandatory**

The era of paper-based traceability is ending. Future systems increasingly require electronic records, digital chain of custody, data interoperability and near real-time reporting. The EU's revised fisheries control framework is a strong indicator of global direction.

**Trend 2 – Human Rights Become Core Traceability Data**

Historically the key question was: "Where was the fish caught?" Increasingly it is: "Who caught it? Under what labour conditions? Was forced labour involved?" CSDDD, modern slavery laws and customs enforcement are driving this shift.

**Trend 3 – Traceability Extends Beyond Capture Fisheries**

Requirements are increasingly covering aquaculture, feed supply chains, processing facilities, logistics providers and traders and brokers.

**Trend 4 – Buyer-Driven Requirements Will Exceed Regulation**

Major retailers, foodservice companies and seafood brands increasingly require vessel-level traceability, human-rights audits, digital product passports and ESG reporting. These commercial requirements often move faster than legislation.

# Five Converging Regulatory Pillars & Cross-Cutting Trends

- **1. Legality & IUU Traceability**
- EU IUU Regulation, SIMP, catch documentation systems
- **2. Food Safety Traceability**
- FSMA 204, batch-level traceability, rapid recall capability
- **3. Human Rights Due Diligence**
- CSDDD, Modern Slavery Acts, forced labour import bans
- **4. Biodiversity & Ecosystem Due Diligence**
- MMPA, bycatch requirements, protected species controls
- **5. Digital Product Traceability & Data Exchange**
- EU Fisheries Control Regulation, e-catch certificates, digital chain of custody

- **Trend 1 – Digital traceability becomes mandatory**
- Paper-based traceability is ending; electronic records and near real-time reporting are becoming the norm.
- **Trend 2 – Human rights become core traceability data**
- The key question shifts from “where was it caught” to “under what labour conditions.”
- **Trend 3 – Traceability extends beyond capture fisheries**
- Requirements increasingly cover aquaculture, feed supply chains, logistics and traders.
- **Trend 4 – Buyer-driven requirements exceed regulation**
- Retailers and brands increasingly require vessel-level and ESG data faster than legislation demands.

**The direction of travel: from “where was this fish caught?” towards “can you prove it was legal, safe, responsibly produced and environmentally acceptable throughout its journey to market?”**

# The 2030 reality that GDST is focusing on:

| Capability | Current Importance | Likely Importance by 2030 |
|---|---|---|
| Catch documentation | High | Very High |
| Vessel identification | High | Very High |
| Digital chain of custody | Medium | Very High |
| Lot/batch traceability | High | Very High |
| Labour-risk assessment | Medium | Very High |
| Forced-labour due diligence | Medium | Very High |
| Supplier ESG screening | Medium | High |
| Rapid record retrieval | Medium | Very High |
| Interoperable digital data exchange | Low-Medium | Very High |
| Scope 3 and sustainability reporting | Medium | High |

*For most internationally traded seafood, the future compliance standard is likely to be: digital, end-to-end, auditable traceability linking vessel or farm origin, chain of custody, legality, labour conditions, environmental impacts and product movement from source to consumer – this needs governments, CSO and industry to work collaboratively together with standardized digital data!*

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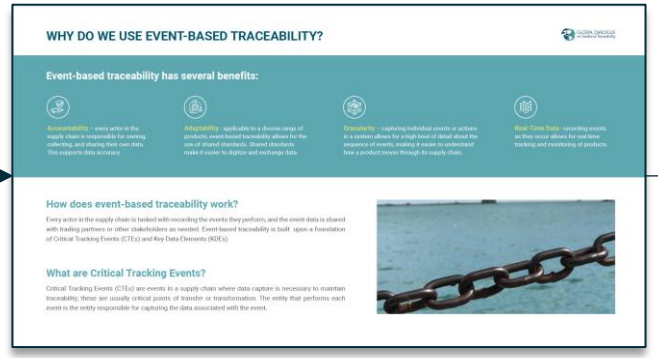
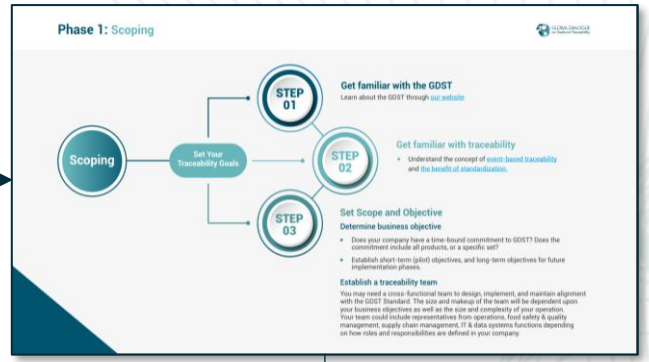
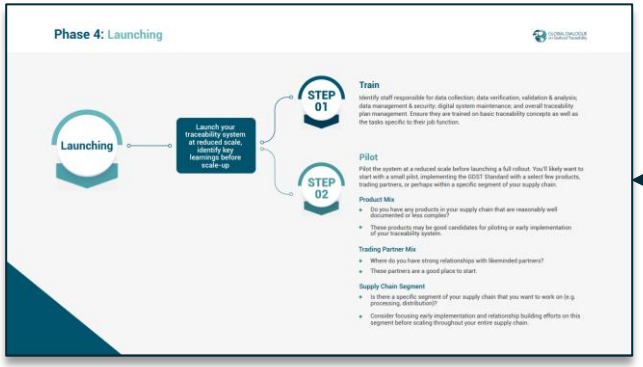
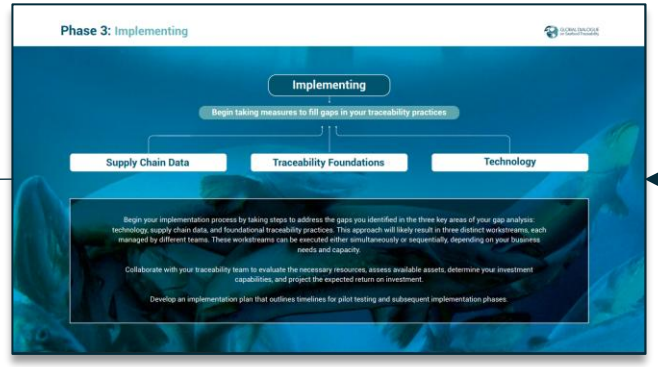
# Knowledge Content

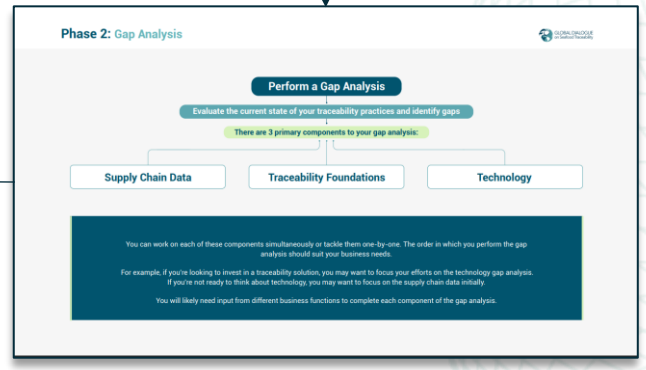
GDST provides a comprehensive publicly available body of knowledge, including technical standards, educational materials, implementation guidelines, and best practices to enhance interoperability and digital traceability across seafood supply chains. This content provides a framework for industry stakeholders to adopt standardized data-sharing protocols. Find more on the GDST's website

# Technical Resources

The GDST provides resources to help organizations structure and exchange data consistently, ensuring interoperability across supply chains.

With practical guidance on data mapping, integration, and validation, the documentation simplifies the transition to standardized traceability, making it easier for developers to implement and maintain GDST-aligned solutions.

Traceability Standards Key Concepts

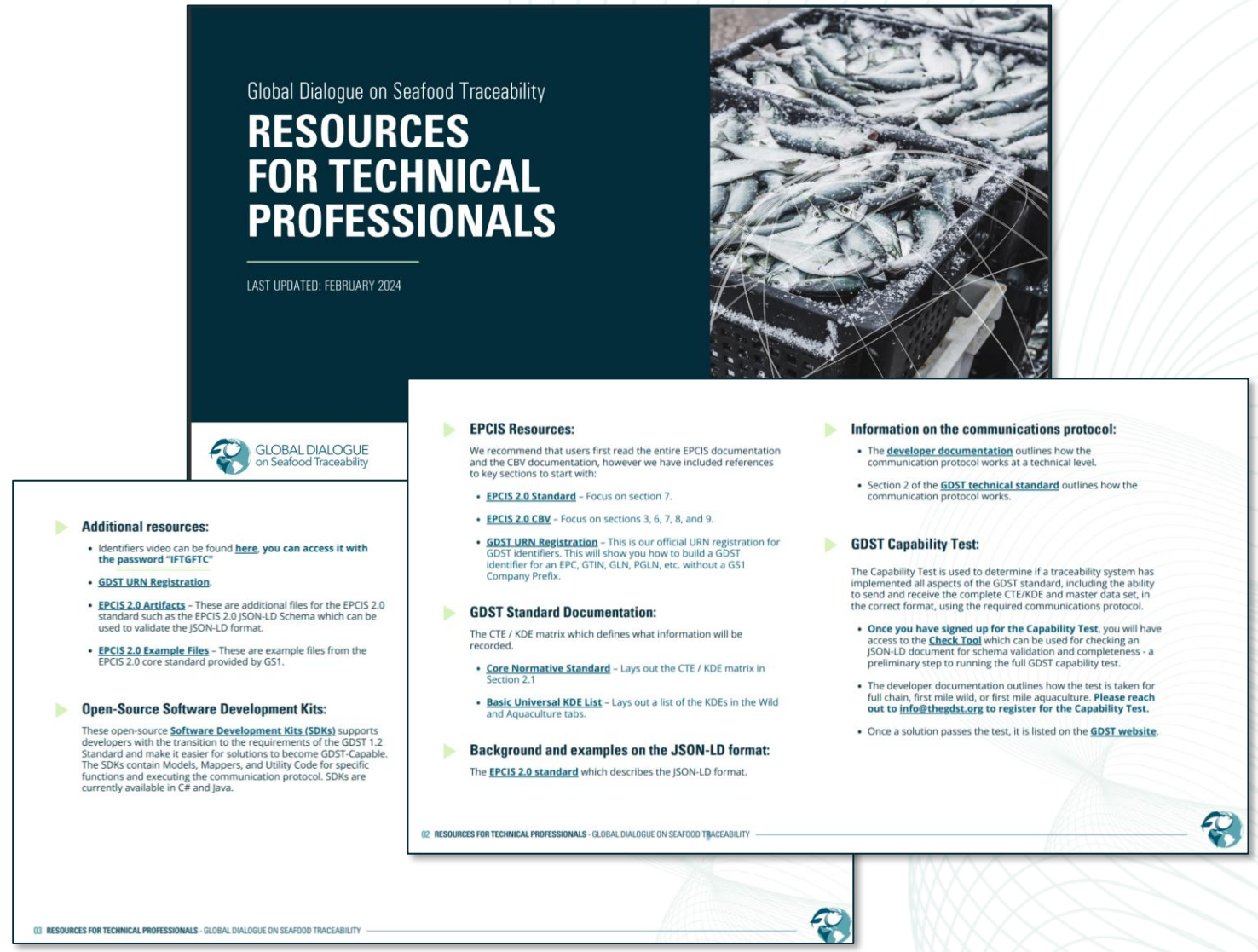
- Including a guide with common traceability terms and definitions

GDST Event Based Traceability Guide

- Easy to follow table with all the GDST CTE's and KDEs

Implementation Guide

- Breaks down the five phases for implementation



# Automated Tests and Analytical Tools

GDST Assessment Results

| | |
|---|---|
| Company | Test Partner |
| Date | 1/15/2025 |
| Query Date Range | 1/1/2021 - 1/1/2023 |
| Facility GLN | urn:gdst:example.org:location:loc:importer.123u |
| EPCs | urn:gdst:example.org:product:lot:class:processor.2u.v1-0122-2022 |
| Completeness | 99.37% |
| Top 5 Failures | Certificate Complete, Event ID Complete, Event Time Complete, Event Location Complete, Event Location Master |

Analyzed Products

Num. of Products: 1

99.37% Completeness

Can of Tuna

| | |
|---|---|
| GTIN | urn:gdst:example.org:product:class:processor.2u |
| EPC | urn:gdst:example.org:product:lot:class:processor.2u.v1-0122-2022 |

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Digitally Signed Results

Please scan the QR code

## Capability Test

A test to check if a traceability software meets the GDST interoperability standard. Passing this test should be a basic requirement when choosing a new system. You can find software that has passed the test on the GDST website

**Diagnostic Tool** – to determine the real-life problems of capable solutions which includes timeouts, coding issues and data entry problems

## Completeness Tool

Once a company is using a system that has passed the Capability Test, they can use the Completeness Tool to check how complete their seafood supply chain data is. This check looks at specific products over a set time period and compares the company's data—and the data from its supply chain partners—against the GDST Key Data Elements (KDEs).

**Traceability Driver** – assists with schema mapping that reduces development time needed to pass the capability test

**Quantum Leap Tool** – Identifies CTEs in documents and puts the identified KDEs from PDF, excel, email and other digital documents into CSV file for ingestion

# Breakout Groups

## Question 1

If you believe your government could benefit from adoption and implementation of the GDST standard, what challenges might you face?

## Question 2

What do you see today is the low hanging fruit in the move to digital fully traceable seafood?

# Questions?

# Thank you

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